

LADY JEHU TAKES UP SARGING THE HELM

When Her Car Balks She
Promptly Tears Into Its
Vitals in Masterful Way.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—All Broadway, as such of it as was able to get up after the night before, perked up yesterday and seemed quite proud of the latest achievement. Of course, Paris and dear old London, in their day and time, have had a lady jehu at the helm of a sea-going taxi, but yesterday New York came into its own and can boast of a woman taxi driver who wears a leopard skin coat.

Mrs. William F. Russell, a taxi driver, is a woman of about 40, and with the little red jacket that goes up and down and registers grief, her boss, Jack Dalton, who runs a garage, started Mrs. Russell out with the idea that a woman in need of a taxi would like to have one of their own drive them.

He has known Mrs. Russell for some time, and when he mentioned the plan to her she confided to him that to run an automobile all day long was the chief ambition of her life. So she went to a training school and when she got through a week or so ago Dalton gave her a little practice experience driving a striped cabaret about town.

She wasn't quite ready for the road yesterday, but she wanted to start the new year as a regular chauffeur, so Mr. Dalton let her get into her leopard coat and start out, or first call came from the Polytechnic Hospital, a gentle driver being wanted to take a patient home.

Apparently the patient got home all right, but at Sixty-sixth street and Fifth avenue on the way downtown, the machine got mussy and began to cough and splutter, and finally stopped with a stubborn grunt right where the holiday promenaders could stare at its attractive driver.

It would have been better, far better for that old rick of a car if it had gone on about its appointed business, for Mrs. Russell, in her leopard coat, sat and tore into its vitals in a way that would make any automobile get up and huddle. After about twenty minutes of strenuous work and before the help she had telephoned for in a moment of feminine panic had arrived, she was up and on her feet.

"Some girl, that," said a policeman who had been watching and shooting away the curious.

LOSS OF FORMIDABLE DEPRESSES BRITAIN

Admiralty Gives Out Only Few
Details of Latest Naval
Disaster.

(Continued from First Page.)
the Bulwark, which was blown up last month, and it is now taken as a matter of fact that both vessels were destroyed by a submarine. Theories about internal explosions and submarine mines may as well be discarded.

Audacious Submarine Victim.
Although the admiralty has never announced officially the loss of the Audacious, it is generally conceded here that that vessel, too, was sunk by a submarine and this demonstrates that Germany can "whittle down" the British navy both in pre-dreadnaughts and super-dreadnaughts.

The admiralty still withheld details of the sinking of the Formidable. The latest reports received today show that 151 of the Formidable's crew were rescued. She had aboard about 750 men. There is a slight hope that additional survivors may be brought in by boats, but this hope is slight.

The official announcement concerning the sinking of the Formidable is evasive in its explanations of the disaster, leaving the public to surmise that the ship might have been blown up by a mine. There is much under-surface irritation, however, and criticism of the British submarine policy. The British submarines appear to be weak and ineffective.

Official Statement Out.
In announcing that the Formidable is no longer of the second line of His Majesty's battleships, the official information bureau briefly says:
"The battleship Formidable was sunk this morning in the channel, but whether by a mine or submarine is not yet certain. Seventy-one survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, and it is possible that others may have been rescued by other vessels."

Subsequently the number of the saved was increased to 151.
From the beginning Germany has apparently worked along a definite policy of gradually reducing, by swift and unexpected attack, the tremendous naval odds against her. The total tonnage lost in British vessels is now about 75,000, the 21,000-ton Audacious, most modern thing in battleships, being the prize prey of the Germans.

Although the official records indicate that Great Britain has lost so far in the war a lesser number of ships than Germany, the men, tonnage, and armament lost, is to the advantage of Germany.

It is also significant that the severest losses of Great Britain have been felt in their home waters, where the Germans take desperate chances to carry out their "whittling down" program.

Five Months of Carnage Costs Europe 6,000,000 Men and \$7,000,000,000, With Tremendous Industrial Waste

Statisticians Find All Records
for Bloodshed and Expenditure
Are Broken by the
Present Conflict.

Wrecking of Industry Not Least
of Expenses Belligerents
Are Forced to Carry as Future
Burden.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Within five months, financial considerations alone may force the conclusion of humanity's most devastating conflict, say world famous financial authorities.

Staggering are the figures already at hand that show the carnage on the battlefield, the expense of the war itself, and the billions wasted by the paralysis of industry.

The vast toll of human life, killed, wounded or captured since the 28th of last July, can be not less than 6,000,000. The common national expenditures in the region occupied by the warring nations, at \$7,000,000,000, and the business suspension and loss in machinery looted and wantonly destroyed at such manufacturing towns as Lille, Roubaix, and Ypres is incalculable to say nothing of the absolute bathing of industry in the region occupied by the contending forces—a region industrially the most important in France and Belgium.

Estimates by Countries.
Estimates of the cost of the war in men are possible from the frequent casualty lists published and from government estimates. The British losses are estimated at 100,000 up to the end of the year. When the size of the expeditionary force is believed to be hardly more than 300,000, it will be seen how sanguinary has been the fighting.

The percentage of complete recovery in the region occupied by the warring nations is said to be 60 per cent, while the losses from lines have been very low. In Great Britain 518 officers and 2,356 men killed in action, while her total losses in the war were 1,072 officers and 20,520 men.

The only definite clue to the cost of the war is given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, when he stated that it was costing a world of money to keep the British Empire. Mr. Lloyd George has previously announced that the outlay was about \$4,000,000,000. Hence, Mr. Lloyd George's estimate caused some surprise.

It is impossible as yet to calculate what Great Britain is losing in trade and industry. Britain is \$1,250,000,000 poorer by the war to date. Her exports are down to the number of men she has in the field, but that is accounted for by the heavier outgoings on her navy and the expenditure for her greatly increased army, which now numbers 2,000,000, and also that, unlike the continental powers, she is carrying on extensive operations, either offensive or defensive, practically all over the world.

France Has Lost 1,100,000.
France has published no casualty lists, but it was officially admitted on December 23 that 489,733 wounded men had been treated up to November 30, of whom 75 per cent had returned to the front. The estimate is that France must have lost 250,000 more in killed and wounded. Germany on November 10, 1914, had 1,100,000 men in the field. France's total casualties since the war began are calculated at 1,100,000, of whom 180,000 had been killed.

The French financial experts state that the cost of the war to France is \$1,500,000,000. It is contended that this expenditure, which is the heaviest amount of money had to be made up in both army and navy, is a heavy burden, but that it will not have to be made good again. But the French financial loss from the re-

GIVES SEAT TO GIRL; AT ONCE THEY ELOPE

Passengers on Under-River
Train Get Sensation as
Sweethearts Meet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The moral of this story comes first. In brief, as most morals are, it is:
It pays to get up from your seat in a train to help a young man and woman who are about to elope.

In a tube train that left the Hudson River terminal something like that happened. At least fifty passengers witnessed and heard all, and no doubt they are talking about it yet. And the young man and girl, according to the stories, did not even blush although they carried on like crazy.

Miss Marion Henry, whose father is supposed to be a contractor, who builds subway cars, was the first to see the couple. She said that the young man was the one who accepted first the seat in the car, then a permanent seat at the head of the household. She was standing as the train pulled out of the terminal, but Darwin Karr arose and bade her be seated.

Recognizes Girl.
As she bowed in acceptance the young man, according to passengers, shouted "Marion!"
At about the same instant, exclaimed "Darwin!" right out loud.
What followed is unknown, because every passenger in the car looked at the other way. But before the exchange place station was reached the couple had disappeared. The witness heard to piece together something like this:
The young man and the young woman had known each other in a small Western town. He had worked for her father and later he had come to New York to get a job and was making good.

"And if he won't consent," he said, as the train pulled into the Jersey City station, "we'll elope."

FIVE MONTHS' WAR TOLL AS EUROPE KNOWS IT

Here are some statistics which show the vast toll of men and during the five months of Europe's conquest:

LOSSES.
Great Britain—800 officers killed, 4,000 wounded; men, 15,000 killed, 60,000 wounded, 25,000 missing.

France—Total casualties, 1,100,000, of whom 180,000 have been killed.

Russia—Total casualties, 1,800,000, of whom 250,000 have been killed.

Belgium—30,000 killed, 58,000 wounded, 35,000 captured.

Serbia—Total casualties, 170,000; said by Austria to have been captured, 80,000.

Germany—250,000 killed, 850,000 wounded, 400,000 missing.

Austria—Total casualties, 1,500,000, of whom 160,000 have been killed.

EXPENSE.
Great Britain—\$225,000,000 a month, or \$1,225,000,000 at the end of the year.

France—\$300,000,000 a month, a total of \$1,500,000,000.

Russia—\$350,000,000 a month, a total of \$1,750,000,000.

Germany—\$300,000,000 a month, a total of \$1,500,000,000 at home, in addition to paying the expenses of her ally Turkey.

Austria—Estimated to total \$1,000,000,000.

INDUSTRY.

In addition, all the warring nations are said to have lost perhaps as much as they have spent by the paralyzation of commerce and industry. Owing to this tremendous cost, financial authorities say that the war must end within the next five months.

Results of the war are vastly greater than Great Britain's, because all her industries except those immediately dependent on war requirements have been destroyed for the time being.

According to the best information available, Germany has lost 2,000,000 men in five months of war. Of these, it is calculated that 20 per cent of the least seriously wounded have returned to the fighting line or have been relieved for service at the front. The rest have been engaged in other work, or have been sent to the rear. The percentage of complete recovery in the region occupied by the warring nations is said to be 60 per cent, while the losses from lines have been very low.

In the Polish battles the Russians estimate that Germany has lost 180,000 killed and over 800,000 wounded and captured. This calculation seems tremendous, but in the German casualty lists published December 25 alone 55,853 officers and men of the Prussian army are given as dead or missing.

Cost to Germany.
Germany's war expenditure has not been officially indicated, but it is calculated to be approximately the same as that of France, \$800,000,000. Of course, she has recouped herself to minor extent by her exactions from Belgium, which source of profit is now almost exhausted.

But the cost of waging war is becoming progressively greater to Germany. She has lost 2,000,000 men in five months of war, as well as of provisions, and she suffers from the same paralysis of production as France. Her campaign in Poland has been even more costly than that in France, and in addition to her own direct outlays she has subvented Turkey.

There is abundant evidence, however, that Germany is losing the war. In addition to her own losses, she has lost many other countries engaged in war about what it costs, every other country, and she is losing the war. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,800,000 men, and the German losses are estimated at 1,100,000 men. The French losses are estimated at 1,100,000 men, and the British losses are estimated at 1,100,000 men.

RETAIN CASTE LAWS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Four Vessels Devoted to Use of
Indian Fighters—Princes
Give Two More.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 2.—Four English hospital ships, anchored off Boulogne, are devoted exclusively to the Indian contingent, and two more are being fitted out in India, gifts of Indian princes.

A visit to one of the ships off Boulogne recently disclosed beds for 200, with everywhere the least and the most of Indian fighters. The Indian fighters are being treated in the Indian army.

The wounded are swarming on deck by a smooth-running crane, and to light the ordeal provision has been made for a stretch wide enough to carry two. The Indian loves company, and it is quite customary to hold up two comrades at once.

On the ship caste observances are respected scrupulously. Here and there are two kitchens—one Hindu, one Mahometan—the Hindu on the port side, the Mahometan on the starboard. Here the food is prepared according to all the fastidious requirements of their religion.

The washhouse and lavatory are de-
voted to the Hindu and the Hindu on the starboard. Each must wash in his own way.

LINEN GIFTS SHOWER ON GOSPEL MISSION

Washington Society Women at
Reception Aid Cause of
Charity Institution.

The Gospel Mission is richer today by several hundred yards of sheeting, a large number of towels and pillow slips, and other needed articles following a linen shower, which played an important part in its New Year celebration.

Mrs. Champ Clark was unable to attend, but her place in the receiving line was taken by Mrs. H. T. Hainey, wife of the Congressman from Illinois. Others who greeted the callers were Mrs. John M. Nelson, wife of the Congressman from Wisconsin, Mrs. W. H. Houghton, Mrs. Edwin Howell, Mrs. W. R. Evans, Mrs. H. D. Gordon, Mrs. H. B. Benson, Mrs. H. D. Croft, Mrs. F. M. Drayce, and Mrs. F. W. Kline.

Department Commander James K. Gleason, who has been in the line for more than 30 years, was a guest at a reception by the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army at the New Rialto yesterday. At Columbia Lodge, No. 156, Local Order of Moose, there was an all-day celebration for members and their friends.

Old-time dances were the order of a gathering in Georgetown Masonic Hall last night under the auspices of the Relief Corps, No. 8, O. E. S. In the evening the Relief Corps of the Grand Army at the New Rialto yesterday. At Columbia Lodge, No. 156, Local Order of Moose, there was an all-day celebration for members and their friends.

Funerals.

Henry C. Freitag.
Funeral services for Henry C. Freitag were held today at 10 a. m. at the chapel in Prospect Hill Cemetery, where interment was made.

Clifton E. Harrison.
Services for Clifton E. Harrison, who died Wednesday, were held today at the chapel in Glenwood Cemetery, where interment was made.

Stephen B. Priest.
Burial of Stephen B. Priest was made today at Glenwood Cemetery, following funeral services at his late residence in Hyattsville, Md.

Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison.
The body of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U. S. N., retired, was buried today at the National Cemetery, at Arlington, Va.

Barbara Miller.
Services for Barbara Miller, who died on Wednesday in Providence Hospital, were held today at her late residence, 134 Potomac avenue southeast.

Phineas Janney.
Funeral of Phineas Janney will be held Monday at 1 p. m. at his late home in Lincoln, Loudoun county, Va. Death occurred on Thursday.

John E. Parker.
Services for John E. Parker, who died on Wednesday, will be held Monday at 2 p. m. at his late residence, 1845 Calvert street northwest.

David W. Lewis.
The funeral of David W. Lewis, whose death occurred on Wednesday, will be held today at 2 p. m. in the parlors of S. H. Hines & Son, 1715 Fourteenth street northwest. Interment will be private.

Maude Killman.
Services for Maude Killman, who died yesterday, will be held on Monday at 2 p. m. at her late residence, 409 M street northeast. Interment will be made at Rock Creek Cemetery.

Margaret Mann.
The funeral of Margaret Mann, who died at 21 Quincy street northeast, on Wednesday morning with quiet mass at St. Martin's Church.

Anne E. Thomas.
Services for Anne E. Thomas, who died Thursday at the home of her son, S. E. Thomas, 3200 M street northwest, were held today.

Mrs. Mary E. Heller.
The remains of Mrs. Mary E. Heller, who died suddenly today at 29 Q street northeast, were taken to Baltimore this afternoon for interment.

Charles C. Freer.
Services for Charles C. Freer, who died Wednesday, will be held Monday at 10 a. m. at Deal's undertaking parlors, 816 E street northeast. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Philip R. Zeir.
The funeral of Philip R. Zeir, who died yesterday, will be held Monday at 2 p. m. at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Zeir, 1111 Conduit road northwest. Interment will be in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Louis Gerard.
Services for Louis Gerard, whose death occurred today, will be held at his late residence, 477 Hartland avenue southwest, Monday at 2 p. m. The Rev. G. W. Van Fossen will be in charge.

Unguarded Love Lost.
Girl Charges in Suit.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 2.—William Lacro, a widower forty years old, was held for court, charged with breach of promise by Miss Lucy Patton, a seventeen-year-old housekeeper. Miss Patton alleges she was induced to take a trip to visit friends in the city of Lewistown, Pa., by Lacro, and returning found a rival suitor.

The trouble that followed was a counter charge of assault and battery.

Positive Relief

from the suffering caused by disordered conditions of the organs of digestion and elimination from indigestion and biliousness—always secured by the safe, certain and gentle action of

Capital Seeks to Identify Author of Satire on Nation's Political and Civic Leaders

Former Assistant Secretary of
State Suspected as Writer
of Play Arraigning Neglect
of Defense.

"Who is he?"
That question is being asked throughout official and diplomatic Washington today. No one who hears it makes any mistake as to the subject of the inquiry, for all of them are seeking the identity of the author of "Stultitia," a four-act anonymous play, which has been distributed broadcast through Washington during the past twenty-four hours.

Never has a more caustic, biting treatment been given to Washington officials and their official lives. Under the general allegation that the United States is living its international existence "with a chip on each shoulder and both arms in a sling," the play is a bitter exposure of the men who whom rest the national responsibilities for preparedness and defense.

And a score of the officials here are making pretty shrewd guesses as to the authorship of the drama. For the National Captivity in the biting charges he makes against public men of malfeasance has been lost in the search for the identity of the writer himself.

Point to Former Official.
Many of the shrewdest of those who have hazarded opinions as to his identity place him as a former Assistant Secretary of State. They point to the fact that the play is a play by government officials coincide too delicately with the foreign policy of the past Administration to have come from the pen of anyone other than a man who not only was familiar with but had been closely related to public life in the National Capital.

The play, which is given the subtitle of "Stultitia," is a play by government officials coincide too delicately with the foreign policy of the past Administration to have come from the pen of anyone other than a man who not only was familiar with but had been closely related to public life in the National Capital.

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WHO'S WHO IN DIPLOMAT'S PLAY

A play in four acts—all scenes laid in Washington. Time—Before the present war in Europe and after.

(By an Ex-U. S. Diplomat.)
(Whose name is not given, but which everybody knows.)
THE CHARACTERS.
(Anybody who knows Washington will recognize them.)

The President, whose national defense plans are thwarted.
Mr. Harmony, of the Millionaire Peace and Hobby Trust.
Mr. Goldstone, a banker, who puts the dollar above country.

Senator Rock, who represents "special interests."
Senator Dormants, who believes Thomas Jefferson is still President.
Senator Hyndman, a real reformer who sees no honesty.

Representative Shuffler, who dodges his duty.
Chief of Staff, U. S. A., whose warnings are unheeded.
Captain Hawk, U. S. N., a fire eater.

Mr. Barney, a department store magnate.
Mrs. Tinker, an anti-army canteen advocate.
A European Diplomat.
A Labor Leader.
A European Aspirant.
A Socialist.
Hyphenated Americans and others.

shifts in the second act to a gathering of the idle rich in Washington developing during the dialogue the keynote of this act that the war between capital and labor in this country is futile and that the country is threatened by the threat of the average American to the conduct of his Government.

The third act portrays a White House reception where the President is making a final, last-ditch fight for his defense bill and other measures which threaten the average American to the conduct of his Government.

Folly Humiliated Nation.
But one by all of his descendants (all the President; members of Congress, because of private interests, and prominent business men who, through advertising, control newspapers, refuse him support because he has been told the public is not interested in the foreign phase of the question.

Back to the office of the chief of staff, the machinery of the play turns for the fourth act. Three years have passed. The European war has been fought and settled. The victor has been chosen. The United States is about to force the promulgation of a treaty which will result in the destruction of New York.

In the face of this impasse, with nothing to do but to demand the demand of the European victor, the members of Congress who had interfered with and thwarted the plans of the President and the chief of staff through personal and selfish motives, gather in the War Department to see to it that the peace and money against the accomplishment of measures which would have placed the United States upon an honorable national footing.

Wife Sues Monte Carlo "Breaker" for Support

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Col. Edward Harrison Fowler, millionaire mine owner and speculator who, it is said, in March, 1904, "broke the bank" at Monte Carlo, and in June, 1912, was sued for \$250,000 by his wife, Mrs. Fowler, for maintenance.

Mrs. Georgiana Fowler Power asks that her husband pay her \$5,000 a month alimony and \$5,000 a week for her maintenance.

Mrs. Fowler, who has been sued for separate maintenance, has been sued for separate maintenance.

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